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Reports

[Item#1](#)

Putin's Dangerous Game. YaleGlobal. Strobe Talbott. March 11, 2014.

Displeased by the removal of its ally in Ukraine, and contending a need to protect ethnic Russians wherever they live, Russia has dispatched troops to the neighboring state. The international community is unlikely to respond with military force, but could punish Russia through sanctions. Rather than continue the legacy of his predecessors Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, Russian President Vladimir Putin has decided to test partnership with the West. Separating Crimea from Ukraine, reunifying it with

Russia, could bring consequences that jeopardize Russia's own territorial integrity, igniting resistance in Muslim-majority areas like Chechnya or Dagestan. China, leaning toward support of Russian moves in Ukraine, could eventually take advantage of an unsettled Russia to absorb resource-rich Russian Far East. "Russia shares borders with 14 states," notes Russia expert Strobe Talbott. "That leaves plenty of room for trouble down the road for Russia's neighbors - and for Russia itself."

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/putin%E2%80%99s-dangerous-game> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#2

Most Say U.S. Should 'Not Get Too Involved' in Ukraine Situation. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. March 11, 2014.

As Russian troops remain in Ukraine's Crimea region and Crimea's Parliament has set up a secession vote, Americans prefer the U.S. to not get too involved in the situation. By a roughly two-to-one margin (56% vs. 29%), the public says it is more important for the U.S. to not get involved in the situation with Russia and Ukraine than to take a firm stand against Russian actions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/3-11-14%20Ukraine%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 17 pages, 508.82 KB].

Item#3

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and Information Warfare. Strategic Studies Institute. Larry M. Wortzel. March 5, 2014.

The Chinese government plans to establish a new air defense intercept zone which will include the Diaoyu or Senkaku Islands, sovereignty over which is disputed by Japan, China, and Taiwan. Due to complaints of cyber penetrations attributed to the Chinese People's Liberation Army, U.S. Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and State are devising new means to protect intellectual property and secrets from the PLA's computer network operations.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1191> [HTML format with a link to the full text PDF file].

Item#4

Chinese Engagement in Africa: Drivers, Reactions, and Implications for U.S. Policy. Larry Hanauer and Lyle Morris. March 12, 2014.

The document examines Chinese engagement with African nations, focusing on (1) Chinese and African objectives in the political and economic spheres and how they work to achieve them, (2) African perceptions of Chinese engagement, (3) how China has adjusted its policies to accommodate African views, and (4) whether the United States and China are competing for influence, access, and resources in Africa and how they might cooperate in the region.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR500/RR521/RAND_RR521.pdf [PDF format, 173 pages, 1.17 MB].

Item#5

Hillary Clinton's Strengths: Record at State, Toughness, Honesty. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. March 4, 2014.

If she runs for president in 2016, Hillary Clinton would bring a number of potential strengths to the race, from her tenure as secretary of state to her perceived toughness and honesty. Fully 67% of Americans approve of the job she did as secretary of state, while majorities say she is tough (69%) and honest (56%). The public also rejects the notion that Clinton is unlikable, a change from the 2008 Democratic primary campaign.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/3-4-14%20Hillary%20Clinton%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages, 440.99 KB].

Item#6

Taiwan: Major U.S. Arms Sales Since 1990. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Shirley A. Kan. March 3, 2014.

The report discusses U.S. security assistance to Taiwan, or Republic of China (ROC), including policy issues for Congress and legislation. Congress has oversight of the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), P.L. 96-8, which has governed arms sales to Taiwan since 1979, when the United States recognized the People's Republic of China (PRC) instead of the ROC. Two other relevant parts of the "one China" policy are the August 17, 1982, U.S.-PRC Joint Communiqué and the "Six Assurances" to Taiwan. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have been significant. The United States also expanded military ties with Taiwan after the PRC's missile firings in 1995-1996. However, the U.S.-ROC Mutual Defense Treaty terminated in 1979.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/weapons/RL30957.pdf> [PDF format, 62 pages, 640.4 KB].

Item#7

Romania: Chinese Are Coming! YaleGlobal. Raluca Besliu. March 4, 2014.

Communist Romania, in 1949, was one of the first countries to recognize the communist People's Republic of China. In 2007, Romania joined the European Union and has felt like a second-class member since, a market for European goods and services, but not a full partner. Prime Minister Victor Ponta is striving to demonstrate to Europe that Romania has alternatives by selling resources to China: "Economically, Romania sold itself short, trading valuable energy and raw materials for a few infrastructure projects and a bit more trade," writes Besliu. China will build a high-speed rail in Romania, invest in its IT industry to create 1,200 jobs, and increase purchases of livestock from Romanian farmers. Germany and France are major trade partners, too, but have annoyed Romania and Bulgaria by blocking them from the so-called Schengen agreement, which allows citizens of 26 European nations to travel freely across borders. Romania, Poland and Turkey are pursuing stronger ties with China in part because of resentment about being marginalized by the European Union.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/romania-chinese-coming> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#8

Women More Educated Than Men But Still Paid Less. YaleGlobal. Joseph Chamie. March 6, 2014.

Women now outnumber men in global university attendance and graduation rates. Most gains are in developed nations; in some countries, as many as two thirds of graduates are women, though discrimination still lingers. Globally, the ratio is 93 men to 100 women; men tend to concentrate in engineering and the sciences while women gravitate toward less lucrative degrees in humanities and arts. Women are paid less for their work often because of time off for child or elder care. The growing gender divide in education poses challenges, explains Chamie. "Highly educated and socially autonomous women in particular are encountering difficulties in meeting and dating marriageable, equally successful men," he writes. "Well educated and financially self-sufficient women are less likely to feel a need to marry; if married, they are less willing to tolerate a troubled relationship." Policies that promote flexible work schedules, improved parental-leave policies, equal pay as well as curb bias and male dropout rates could reduce gender inequality and the resentment that brings.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/women-more-educated-men-still-paid-less-men> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#9

Cyber Threat and Response: Combating Advanced Attacks and Cyber Espionage. Center for Strategic & International Studies. James Andrew Lewis. March 13, 2014.

Everyone knows that the Internet has changed how we interact, do business, and share information. The Internet can be an "innovation engine," but the same engine of innovation drives cyber threats to change faster than cyber defenses can react. Cyber threats are complex, dynamic, and network defenses have trouble keeping up with them.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://csis.org/files/publication/140313_FireEye_WhitePaper_Final.pdf [PDF format, 8 pages, 359.28 KB].

Item#10

Digital Life in 2025. Pew Research Internet Project. Janna Anderson and Lee Rainie. March 11, 2014.

The report is the latest research report in a sustained effort throughout 2014 by the Pew Research Center to mark the 25th anniversary of the creation of the World Wide Web by Sir Tim Berners-Lee. He wrote a paper on March 12, 1989 proposing an "information management" system that became the conceptual and architectural structure for the Web. He eventually released the code for his system to the world on Christmas Day in 1990. It became a milestone in easing the way for ordinary people to access documents and interact over the Internet, a system that linked computers and that had been around for years. The Web became a major layer of the Internet. Indeed, for many, it became

synonymous with the Internet, even though that is not technically the case. Its birthday offers an occasion to revisit the ways it has made the Internet a part of Americans' social lives.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.pewinternet.org/files/2014/03/PIP_Report_Future_of_the_Internet_Predictions_031114.pdf [PDF format, 61 pages, 856.46 KB].